

LIX.—*New Genera and Species of Eastern and Australian Moths.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.Family **Boarmiidæ**.Subfam. *ABRAXINÆ*.*Abraxas latifasciata*, nov.

♀. Wings above and below black, with a very broad white medial band, not quite touching the costa on either wing, constricted in the middle in the fore wings, broader and nearly of even breadth throughout in the hind wings; head and body black, with yellow markings, as in the allied forms of *A. munda*, Walker.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Fergusson Island.

Nearest to *A. (Craspedosis) sibilla*, Warren, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 345, from Halmahera, and to some of the forms of *munda*, Walker; these do not belong to the genus *Craspedosis*, but come into the *Potera* group of the genus *Abraxas*; there is no fovea in the male, as in *Craspedosis* proper.

Family **Limacodidæ**.*Susica sinensis*.

Tadema sinensis, Walker, vii. p. 1759 (1856).

The type came from Shanghai and is a male. I have both sexes from Sarawak, and as the female has been hitherto unknown, I describe it.

♀. Of a uniform glossy ochreous fawn-colour: fore wings sparsely irrorated with black atoms; a brown spot at the end of cell; indications of interior and exterior bands, the latter containing a brown faint patch in the middle of the disc: hind wings slightly paler and without markings; cilia of both wings dark brown, with pale basal line: underside coloured like the upperside; wings without gloss; both wings covered with black irrorations; cilia concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Thosea bhaga, nov.

♂. Top of head and band behind collar yellow, as is also the abdominal tuft, the rest of the body dark red-brown: fore wings pale red-brown, the basal third dark brown like

the body, the outer edge nearly straight and pale; a small patch of dark brown on outer margin below apex: hind wings paler than the fore wings and without markings; cilia of both wings concolorous with the wings, with a whitish basal line: underside pale uniform reddish grey, without markings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Contheyla chara, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, and abdomen ochreous red; thorax and fore wings dull dark red; a large yellowish-white apical space with a rounded inner margin, with some slight reddish suffusion inside it in some examples, in others it is quite clear; in some examples the dull red surface of the fore wings is without any markings, but generally there is a brown discal spot and some brown blotches and indications of a brown, outwardly curved, discal fascia: the hind wings vary from ochreous grey to pale brown, without markings; cilia of both wings ochreous white: underside, body and legs ochreous red; wings nearly white, unmarked.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

In the B. M. there are several examples of this species unnamed—two from Singapore, one from Kuching, one from S.E. Borneo, and two from Sandakan; one of these examples has a blackish-brown patch on costa of fore wings on the inner side of the whitish apical spot, this patch occupying the upper half of the wing, and from it two brown lines run down to the hinder margin of the wing, one before the middle and the other at the angle.

Miresa sola, nov.

♂. Chocolate-brown: fore wing with a space at the base of a golden tinge, limited by a dull pale line from the middle of the costa to the hinder angle, where it joins a brown sub-marginal band which throws shoots out to the margin, the band and shoots also being tinged with golden; cell-spot brown: hind wings dark brown; frons and head orange: underside of a uniform dark chocolate-brown, without markings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

There are two examples from Borneo in the B. M. mixed up with *M. scotopipla*, Hmps., from Sikkim (Limacodidæ, drawer no. 6), and another under the genus *Belippa* in

drawer no. 18; it is, however, differently shaped, and has an orange instead of brown head, and the markings are of an entirely different character.

Narosa concinna, nov.

♂. Greyish orange; palpi black at the sides; frons and a stripe behind the collar white; thorax red, with white stripes: fore wing with the costal and cell portions mostly yellowish white, the lower portion of the wing with many sinuous and outwardly curved short red bands, with yellowish-white bands between them; outer third of the wing with the veins red and prominent, intersected by a pale band which curves inwards and makes two red bands on the upper disc: hind wings yellowish white without markings: underside ochreous grey, with the veins pale and distinct, the hind wings slightly the paler.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Allied to *N. conspersa*, Walker.

Family Lymantriidæ.

Euproctis flavociliata, nov.

♀. Head and collar dull ochreous; thorax brown, with some ochreous hairs in front and at the sides: fore wings purplish brown, with an ochreous tinge, the ground-colour being ochreous, thickly irrorated with minute purple-brown atoms: hind wings purplish brown without the ochreous tinge, consequently rather darker and duller in colour; both wings without any markings; cilia long and bright ochreous; abdomen brown, abdominal tuft ochreous white, silky: underside with the pectus and legs ochreous; body and wings of a uniform purple-brown, except for some ochreous hairs at the base; costal line of fore wings and cilia of both wings ochreous.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Perak.

Allied to *E. conspersa*, Felder, but browner and with the irrorations very minute, and not coarse and black as in that species, the fringes distinctly yellow, which is not the case in *E. conspersa*.

Family Arctiidæ.

Subfamily ARCTIINÆ.

Rhodogastria fumida, nov.

♂. Palpi crimson; antennæ brown, crimson at the base;

frons, head, and thorax white, tinged with crimson; abdomen crimson, without markings; a black spot on the head and one on each tegula: wings pale smoky brown; fore wings with a white hyaline streak nearly filling outer upper half of cell, a white hyaline band beyond, divided into three by the veins, the lowest spot the largest: hind wings with some whitish scales on basal half of costa, and also some in the cell: underside with the colour of the wings paler; fore wings with markings as above; hind wings with the entire cell whitish; body and legs crimson; abdomen with some black spots on the sides.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Gilolo (*Doherty*).

Subfamily NYCTEMERINÆ.

Nyctemera onetha, nov.

♂ ♀. Frons ochreous; thorax black, with white stripes; abdomen black, with white segmental bands and ochreous tuft; head black: fore wings black, a white club-shaped stripe from the base, commencing very narrowly, then broadening out and extending to the middle of the wing, with a dent in its otherwise rounded end, its upperside running along the costal vein, its lower a little above the hinder margin of the wing, a small white spot just above the end of the stripe; a broad distorted white discal band, not touching either costa or hinder angle, slightly irregularly sinuous on its outer side, indented in three places on the inner side, deeply so in the middle; a short white line on the hinder margin at the base: hind wings white, with the usual broad black marginal border, its inner margin somewhat sinuous and excavated in the middle: underside, legs black above, ochreous beneath; thorax black, with ochreous bands; abdomen black beneath, with ochreous bands, bright ochreous at the sides, with black spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

New Britain.

Differs from *N. crescens*, Walk. = *N. luctuosum*, Voll., in the basal stripe not having irregular margins and in the absence of the basal white streak on the basal half of the hinder margin.

Subfamily LITHOSIINÆ.

Genus MONOSYNTAXIS, nom. nov.

Monotaxis, Hmps. Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. ii. p. 181 (1900) (præocc.).

*Monosyntaxis trimaculata.**Monotaxis trimaculata*, Hmps. l. c. p. 182.

Perak.

Hampson's type came from Borneo ; his generic name must go, because it has been used by Hulst for a North-American Geometer in the 'Canadian Entomologist,' vol. xxx. p. 120 (1898).

Pseudoblabe ? dona, nov.

♂. Head and thorax ochreous ; abdomen ochreous grey : fore wing purplish brown, a yellow space at the base, a yellow angular space at middle of costa, and apical margin yellow : hind wings with the basal half whitish, the outer half purplish brown : underside as above, but paler ; body and legs yellow.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{16}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

Somewhat resembling *P. oophora*, Zeller.*Pseudoblabe ? nigrisquamata*, nov.

♂. Head and thorax ochreous : wings above ochreous grey, uniform in colour and without markings, the outer ends of the veins prominent through want of scaling : underside paler, a black smear beneath the basal half of costa of fore wings ; a very broad grey marginal band on both wings, with well-defined and even inner edge occupying nearly half the wings ; legs and body dull yellow.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

Lyclene obliquilinea, nov.

♂ ♀. Head, body, and fore wings rather bright yellow ; palpi outwardly edged with black ; fore legs with black bands : fore wings with blackish-brown bands, two irregular outwardly curved interior lines and a basal spot, middle line outwardly oblique, nearly straight from costa to near hinder margin, where it curves inwards, then outwards on to the margin, discal line also outwardly oblique, corresponding to the very oblique outer margin, and entirely composed of very acute angles, with the spear-points outwards, the centre one longer than the rest and coming close to the submarginal row of spots, which seem to be broken continuations of the points : hind wings nearly white, without markings.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Jaintia Hills, Assam.

Intermediate between *L. undulosa*, Walker, from India, and *L. cuneigera*, Walker, from Borneo; the outwardly oblique median line is characteristic and as oblique as in *L. inconspicua*, Moore; but the other markings of that species are quite different.

Lyclene eldola, nov.

♂. Pale yellow, with a slight ochreous tinge; palpi black; head and thorax more ochreous than the wings: fore wings with five transverse brown bands, all more or less sinuous, first basal, second and third bent toward each other in the centre and almost connected, their ends curved inwards on the hinder margin, fourth recurved outwards above the middle; a prominent brown spot in the upper disc between the third and fourth bands; fifth band submarginal, acutely angled twice into spear-shaped marks with their points close to the outer margin; in one example there is some brown suffusion between the third and fourth bands: hind wings nearly white, without markings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

Allied to *L. senara*, Moore, from Java, also to *L. flavida*, Butler, from the Solomons.

Miltochrista sullia, nov.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings bright ochreous yellow, thorax with crimson markings: fore wings with crimson on base of costa and double crimson cross-lines disposed so as to border and enclose two pale purple transverse bands, the first from hinder margin one third from base straight to middle of costa, the other from hinder margin one third from the angle to near costa before apex, where it is broken, and the division also banded with crimson, as is also the outer half of costa and the outer margin; between the latter and the outer purple band are some crimson streaks, and there is a crimson angle on middle of hinder margin; these markings are so disposed as to leave a clear diamond-shaped space a little beyond the middle of the wing, in the centre of which is a crimson spot; abdomen and hind wings pale yellow: underside, fore wings uniform pale crimson, with a dark cell-spot; hind wings and legs yellow, fore and mid legs with crimson bands.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Somewhat resembling *M. chypsilon*, Semper, from the Philippines, but quite distinct.

Family Cossidæ.

Arbela disciplaga, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ yellowish; head, thorax, and fore wings greyish white; thorax with some dark red spots: fore wings irrorated with red and reddish-grey atoms, forming many indistinct transverse bands, an elongated dark red spot at the base, and another in the upper disc, its inner edge lobed: hind wings and abdomen pure white. The female only differs from the male in its larger size and in the absence of the basal spot.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo. ♂ type in B.M.

Singapore. ♀ type in B.M.

I have a male in poor condition from Singapore identical with the male from Sarawak.

Family Hepialidæ.

Phassus sericeus, nov.

♂. Head and body brown: fore wings pale chocolate-grey, costa marked throughout with chocolate-brown spots in pairs; a white dot at the end of the cell; a broad brown patch which fills the cell is excavated above, leaving a pale space below the costa, and is diffusely extended hindwards below vein 2; two brown macular bands before the outer margin, meeting together on the hinder margin before the angle: hind wings grey, without markings: underside grey, without markings, except for a few brown spots in the middle of the costa of the fore wings.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{5}{10}$ inches.

Malang, Java.

Closely allied to *P. sinensis*, Moore, from China, but can be distinguished by the absence of the short white streak on the inner side of the white cell-spot and by the absence of the white spot near base of cell.

Family Acontiidæ.

Genus COPHANTA, Walker.

Cophanta, Walker, xxx. 964 (1864).

Toxophleps, Hmps. Ill. Het. B. M. ix. p. 124 (1893).

Cophanta funestalis.

Cophanta funestalis, Walker, l. c.

Sarawak.

Cophanta optiva.

Tarache optiva, Swinh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 224.

Toxophleps optiva, Hmps. l. c. pl. clxvii. fig. 26; Moths Ind. ii. p. 307.

Rangoon, Ceylon, Calcutta, Deesa.

The two species are similarly coloured, but there are no markings apparent in the freshest of specimens of *funestalis*, but they are undoubtedly congeneric. *Toxophleps* might stand as a subgeneric name for *trilutalis*, Walker, which Sir George Hampson has put into his second section—vein 10 of fore wings present, and 7, 8, and 9 not distorted.

Xanthoptera nicea, nov.

♂ ♀. Pinkish grey, irrorated in parts with brown atoms; palpi dark brown at the sides: fore wings with the orbicular small, reniform very large and ear-shaped, both ringed with brown; costa with many brown patches, like the commencement of bands, which in some specimens are more or less indicated across the wings; a discal duplex pale sinuous line, rather close to the margin, the apical space pale, and a pale band running down the outer side of the duplex line; in some examples this band is dark, in one example the lower outer space and the whole lower area of the wing is dark pink-brown: hind wings pink-brown, without markings; cilia of both wings ochreous, on the fore wings with brown patches: underside ochreous grey, shining; hind wings with a brown cell-spot and thin brown discal band. The female differs from the male in the only two specimens I possess in being darker and in having a large blackish-brown patch which occupies two thirds of the costal portion and is limited outwardly by the duplex discal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Port Blair, Andaman Islands, and one example from the Great Nikobars.

Very variable in shades of colour, hardly two specimens being alike.

Xanthoptera rectivitta.

Orthosia rectivitta, Moore, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 353.

Polydesma rectivitta, Hmps. Moths Ind. ii. p. 469 (1894).

The type came from Darjiling and is a female. I have now both sexes; the male proves it to be an Acontid of the genus *Xanthoptera*; it does not differ from the female in colour or markings, but the outer margin of the fore wings is prominently crenulate.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills.

Metachrostis cœnia, nov.

♀. Palpi ochreous, brown above; head, body, and wings greyish white, irrorated with grey; a broad antemedial transverse band, elbowed outwardly in the middle, the inner part of the wing suffused in parts with grey, as is also the lower part of the band; a thin white discal band, sinuous and outwardly curved, a white submarginal band even with the margin; a large blackish patch, which on the costa extends from the inner band to the apex, is angled downwards to the elbow of the inner band, and is continued as a narrow and paler-coloured band to the hinder margin running alongside the white band; two spear-shaped black submarginal streaks below the middle: hind wings greyish white, with some grey irrorations on the outer and abdominal margins, a brown spot at end of cell: underside greyish white; fore wings with the inner and outer areas grey; hind wings with a brown cell-spot, a grey sinuous discal line, and marginal grey irrorations.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Jaintia Hills.

There is a female of this species from the Khasia Hills and another from Sikkim unnamed in the B. M. (Trifidæ, drawer no. 206).

Rivula everta, nov.

♂. Head, body, and fore wings dark ochreous; two white spots, each with a black dot in it, at end of cell; antemedial and discal rows of small white spots, the last curving outwards towards apex; several white spots on costal margin and a row of them on the outer margin: hind wings paler, whitish towards base: underside, body, and legs uniform ochreous, without markings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

The body is more robust than is usual in this genus.

Eublemma nigridiscata, nov.

♂. Grey, very thinly irrorated with reddish-grey atoms: fore wings with the costa dark grey; a broad brownish-grey middle band, limited on its inner side by a blackish edge or thin band running from hinder margin before the middle to the median vein, and on its outer side by a thin blackish band edged outwardly with white from the hinder margin beyond the middle to the costa one third from apex; orbicular represented by a minute black dot, and the reniform, which is well within the band, by a black cruciform spot: hind wings

without markings, except for a grey lunular mark at the end of cell: underside grey, uniform in colour, with dark grey cell-spots on all the wings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

Eublemma demba, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings white, the latter tinged with grey in parts and with four indistinct ochreous-grey transverse bands, the first basal; all the bands most apparent on the costa, except the discal band, which is complete and is angled outwardly in its centre; a prominent dark blackish-brown patch on the outer margin at the apex: hind wings white, with indications (very faint) of two grey transverse bands; cilia of both wings pure white: underside white; fore wings suffused in parts with grey; hind wings with the grey bands more distinct.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Eublemma radla, nov.

♂ ♀. Dull red, with a slight pinkish tinge, very uniform in colour, irrorated with brownish-red atoms: fore wings with a brown spot in the cell, a lunule at the end, bands thin and indistinct, slightly darker than the ground colour, indications of one near the base, another from centre of hinder margin straight to beyond end of cell, then acutely angled inwards to the costa a little beyond the middle; indications of another similar band close to it, but continued further towards apex, and bent round on to the costa about one fourth from apex; indications of a double row of discal points on both wings and of a double band in centre of hind wings: underside paler, more red; black spot in cell on fore wings, another at the end; a cell-lunule on hind wings, medial and discal bands on both wings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Cerynea morua, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, collar, fore part of thorax, and abdomen (except first segment) dark purple-chocolate, remainder of thorax and first segment of abdomen ochreous yellow, corresponding to a broad ochreous-yellow stripe across the fore wings, occupying nearly half the upper portion, gradually widening from the apex, with its inner side quite straight

and even, and extending across the base of the hind wings; the remaining portion of both the wings is dark chocolate, the ochreous band is slightly irrorated in parts with fine chocolate-brown irrorations, more so in some examples than in others; on the fore wings there is an ochreous, slightly sinuous, duplex line or thin band from the hinder margin one third from the hinder angle up to the apex of the wing, an indistinct somewhat similar submarginal band, and some pale markings between the two bands and some pale dots on the costa: hind wing with very indistinct antemedial and submarginal sinuous lines, marked outwardly here and there with ochreous; cilia of both wings ochreous, with brown patches: underside uniform chocolate-brown, with ochreous dots on costa of fore wings.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Very similar in appearance to *Cerynea semilux*, Walker, but is easily distinguishable by the transverse discal duplex ochreous band.

This is the species referred to by Herr Semper in Schmett. Philipp. Het. p. 524 (1900), from Luzon, an example of which he was good enough to send me for examination.

Oruza astona, nov.

♂ ♀. Ochreous grey, with very minute ochreous-brown irrorations: fore wings with a longitudinal row of four black spots in the middle, some black dots on costa near apex, submarginal and marginal rows of black lunular spots on a darker ground, and a dark short apical streak: hind wings with a dark cell-spot; a medial transverse, white, narrow, and even band, thickly edged with dark brown on the inner side, the brown edging slight on the outer side; submarginal and marginal black lunules, a largish brown spot in upper portion of the space below the middle band, the remaining portion filled in with indistinct grey markings: on the underside the hind wings are mostly white; two black spots in middle of fore wing; medial and submarginal blackish bands on hind wing, the first being continued a short distance near hinder angle of fore wing; lunule at end of cell and marginal black points.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Allied to *O. hydrocampata*, Guen., but is at once distinguishable by the longitudinal row of four black spots on the fore wing.

[To be continued.]